SUPPOSED SECRET TREATY.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS ON THAT POINT.

Secretary Ferguson Refuses to Disclose Any of the Correspondence With Foreign Countries-O'Brien's Bitter Scoring of Balfour's Coercion

LONDON, Feb 16 .- In the house to-day Mr. Labouchere asked if any dispatches had been received from Berlin suggesting that England give assurances to Italy which would induce her to enter the Austro-German alliance. Secretary Fergusson again declined to produce correspondence with foreign governments regarding the affairs of Europe, saying the house would recognize the unwisdom of producing it at this time. Thereupon Labouchere announced that he would move an amendment to the address that the house be informed definitely that no correspondence exchanged with Italy had resulted in binding action on

with Italy had resulted in binding action on
the British government in the event of war
between Italy and France, or if any assurances had been given that they be communleated to the house.

In reply to a question by Mr. Gourlay,
Sir James Fergusson said he was happy to
inform the house that a telegram from Mr.
Chamberlain reported that a fisheries treaty
had been signed at Washington. This
treaty the government believed to be satisfactory, although they were as yet unaware
of its precise terms. He could not admit
that the differences regarding the American
fisheries amounted to serious disputes.
He said that questions relative to Alaska
had been discussed by the plenipotentiary
at Washington, but he was not yet aware
of the result.

W. H. Smith intimated that the government aid not think it advisable to appoint

at Washington, but he was not yet aware of the result.

W. H. Smith intimated that the government did not think it advisable to appoint a committee on royal grants, as suggested by Mr. Gladstone.

William O'Brien resumed the debate on the address. He said Baltour failed to smash the Irish organization, to weaken the spirit of the Irish people, or degrade them in the eyes of the world. Abject diagrace attended the crimes act, the operation of which proved to be one of the most horrible measures ever directed against human liberties. He did not feel wounded or degraded over his own imprisonment, and with all his jaunty bravery Balfour's conscience was not as easy as the speaker's. He rescrited Balfour's letter conveying the loathsome instination that he shielded himself on the plea of illness, and challenged the government doctors to produce proof of the insinuation. He denied that imprisoned peasants. They did complain of the moral torture inflicted on them, from which ordinary criminals were exempt. They would rather die, however, than acknowledge kinship with ordinary criminals. The government would have to learn the difference between the criminal classes and Irish political prisoners, even if it took coroners' juries to do it. The crimes act had not stamped out a single club, the plan of campaign was unharmed, every evicted tenant had been restored, and every shilling of cost repaid as indemnity by the landlords.

Afr. Stuart, repeating the Dopping story, said that the gentleman may not have intended to shoot, but his conduct was calculated to lead to a breach of the neace.

Attorney General Webster said O'Brien's speech was evidently animated by real passion, but there was no doubt some acting in it. If it was not acting it was unlikely to promote peace and good will. It was netter more norfless the ninctement to violation of law. Nobedy could listen to the speech without seeing it was unlikely to promote peace and good will. It was strange to lear the Parnellites profess approval of Irish remedial measures

lenving that there was an alliance between Parcellites and conservatives. He deand saw the league branches did not now expore men to popular odium as hereto-fore, and the fact that the meetings were held secretly was a great gain for law and

Mr. Morley replied and commented on Ballour's slience regarding O'Brien's charger, though he rose once to repel them. He described Thomas Russell as leader of the roup ascendency party, which went about bearing an orange drum to one hand, while with the other it plucked the sleeve of Mgr. Persico. He gave statistics showing an increase of contributions to the league fund, thus of contributions to the league fund, thus showing the government's statement that it was being grushed was untrue. He devoted the remainder of his address to answering the special of the attorney general, at the conclusion of which the debate, on Balfour's modules was adjourned.

William O'Brien said to day he had derived much benefit for a his sojourn in France. He is looking much better.

The government will grant a loan to the local authorities to tide over the crofters in their present distress.

ocal authorities to lide over the crotters in their present distress.

The gale and snow storm, which started in the lith, is still raging, and all railway lines are blocked.

The farm of Mr. Pyne, M. P., who was yesterday sent to prison, has been cropped Mr. Gilhooly, M. P., has been liberated on

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Nice. Jesse Collings has been deposed as chair-man of the Allotments Association, as he was a unionist, while the majority are Glad-

The Reforma says Italy's intentions are peaceable, and that she will engage in war only in the event of being attacked. A special messenger bearing a message for Baron Uxkull, the Russian ambassador, is

expected at Rome.

While Mr. Pyne was being taken to the depot last evening to be transferred to jail a mob stoned the police. Mr. Pyne was struck in the bead and severely injured. sho remanded him for a week without

It is rumored that Sir Henry Holland will The new procedure rules provide that the

couse shall sit from 3 p. m. to 1 a. m., with a dinner hour, that closure may be ordered in a majority of 100 instead of 200; that the specier may suspend disorderly members for the sitting and otherwise enlarge the speaker's powers. Committees on law trade, commerce, and manufactures are re-

THE CROWS PRINCE'S DIFFICULTY. Bennin, Feb. 10 —The National Zeitung's medical correspondent at San Remo says the Crown Prince's difficulty in breathing began about a fortnight before the operation, increasing daily. On the 4th instant it had reached such a On the 4th instant it had reached such a pitch that the prince had to abandon his customary walk, being only able to take a drive. On the following day the struggle for breath was intense, especially during the night time. On the morning of the 9th Dr. Bramann was summoned. When the Crown Prince was informed that an operation was thought advisable, he replied: "Well, it it is necessary I am ready to have it performed at once." The prince experformed at once." The prince ex-

Dr. Bramann made an incision the length of a finger from the base of the larynx to near the breast bone. The prince's heard The Crown Prince is suffering with neu-

The Crown Prince felt much better to-The Crown Prince felt much better tonight, and was in a very cheerful mood.
He was fully dressed, but did not leave his
room. A new tabe has been inserted in his
throat, and he is quite comfortable, but is
not allowed to talk. Dr. Mackenzie will
probably leave San Remo Sunday.
The prince returned 10 consciousness
soon after the bandage had been applied.
He found the difficulty in breathing much

tie found the difficulty in breathing much relieved, and thanke i the doctors for their rvices. He bore the chloroform well and The Togeblast says that Dr. Mackenzie,

in his report on the disease of the German Crown Frince, which was sent to Berlin on Sunday, states that from the outset he has adhered to the view that the Crown Prince's adhered to the view that the Crown Prince's complaint is not of a cancerous nature. In May, after Prof. Virchow's microscopic examination, also in October and November, when the Indications favoring the theory of malignant disease had increased, he forwarded reports, which were deposited in the state archives at Berlin, saying that despite those symptoms there was no proof of the existence of cancer. Further than that, Prof. Virchow found nothing of a cancerous nature in the matter coughed up by the prince. From the beginning of the disease the local signs have been compatible with the view that the disease was not cancer, which view that the disease has confirmed.

The Crown Prince was disturbed by coughing and raising of phiege last even-ing, but otherwise his condition is unal-

ing, but otherwise his condition is unaltered.

In an explosion at the Kreuzzraben coal mines to day forty persons were killed and thirty-six rescued.

Seven persons were buried under an avalanche of snow yesterday, which blockaded one end of the St. Gothard tunnel.

Bodies of Amsterdam socialists yesterday paraded through the streets and strongly denounced the law. The police dispersed the crowd, but several persons were injured.

Much surprise is expressed that the emperor should request Dr. Bergmann to make a special report on the C.own Prince's condition. Dr. Mackenzie has protested synfacts the course of treatment followed by the German doctors. Dr. Mackenzie and Prof. Virchow have issued reports affirming that the disease is not of a cancerous nature.

Neither the summoning of the Austrian delegations nor special war preparations are expected.

The Austrian oberhaust has passed a bill prolonging the commercial treaty with Germany. In the debate Herr Schmerling expressed his gratitude to the emperor and said if war should occur the Austrian army would know how to win its laurels.

The publication of the Austro-Germany treaty in connection with Prince Bismarck's speech has created consternation in Russian circies. All cavalry officers have been or-

speech has created consternation in Russian circles. All cavalry officers have been or-dered to learn telegraphy.

M. FLOURENS'S PLATFORM.

M. PLOURNS'S PLATFORM.

Parts, Feb. 16 — In his address yesterday
M. Flourers said France desired the
progress of democracy which could be
realized only by peace. The consolidation
of the republic was the best guarantee of
the correctness of the relations of France
with all other nations. All Europe was
wanted to do justice to France's loyalty
and the firmness of its attitude should be
recognized.

recognized. The cabinet has decided to oppose M.

The cabinet has decided to oppose M. Sans-Lercy's motion to appoint a committee to investigate the privileges of the bank of France, as it infringes the prerogatives of the executive.

The Left will interpellate the government on M. Flourens's candidature, accussing the ministry of exercising an unjust influence on the electors of the Hautes Alpes.

The lenten pastorals of many bishops attack the government. Minister Faye intends to proceed legally against the offenders. fenders.

The king of Tabiti and native chiefs have

nals.
The Dreyfas amendment transferring the functions of treasurers and paymaster gen-eral to the Bank of France has been re-

eral to the Bank of France has been rejected.

Despite Premier Tirard's protests the chamber will consider M. Soubeyran's amendment reducing by 3,000,000 francs the interest of the floating debt.

It is said Premier Tirard has not yet resigned, but will await the decision of the budget committee before deciding the cabinet's action.

It is thought the defeat of the government in the chamber will lead to a cabinet crisis, but the chamber may reconsider and adjust the difficulties amicably.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S BIRTHPLACE. His Mother Says it was in Ohio-Not a

Presidential Candidate. Somenser, Onto, Feb. 16 .- Mrs. Sheridan was visited at her home to-day to learn what she had to say in regard to where her son, Philip H. Sherldan, was born. She said: "Mr. Sheridan, my husband, and I were born in County Carlin, parish Kilinbran, and near the town of Virginia. We landed in this country in 1828. After residing in Albany, N. Y., we came here to Somerset in 1829. On March 8, 1831, Phil was born in the little frame house still standing on West South street, near Colum-bus street."
"You have, no doubt, heard he is spoken

"You have, no doubt, heard he is spoken of as a candidate for the presidency?"
"I have, and I hope I will not hear it again. His whole life, from his childhood, has been one of hard labor, and he should cease. I am sure he will not be a candidate, and would not accept the presidency lift taylord to him.

THE ROODLERS CONVICTED. the Appellate Court Aftirms the Jury's

Finding. CHICAGO, Feb. 16 .- The appellate court has handed down its decision in the omnibus boodle cases, and that of Ed. Mc Donald, who was jointly indicted with Warden McGarigle, who afterwards es-caped. All of the defendants were con-victed, and the appellate court affirms the decision. The defendants must, therefore, go to prison for terms from two to four

Indiana's Republican Editors. Indianarous, Feb. 16 .- The meeting of In iana Republican editors to map out a plan of npaign to-day was well attended. The gesmpaign to-day was well attended. The gen-real sentiment was in favor of a campaign for rotection, a free ballot, and fair count. While o official expression was given it was plain sat the sentiment was in favor of ex-sonator farrison for the presidency. Addresses were adde by Hon. Richard Smith, ex-Senator Har-son, ex-Gov, Porter, Lient. Gov. Robertson, not others. Mr. Smith criticised President leveland's administration.

Keep Away from Manitoba WINNIPEG, MAN., Feb. 16.-Mr. Woodworth-former member of the legislature, conservaive, says he and many others will leave the c, says he am many otherwise serve the poince unless the Canadian Pacific monopor is removed. He gives astounding figures to the grain blockade. The Five Pres ad-es immigrants to keep away until the mopoly is removed.

The Wrecked Metropolitan's Affairs. Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—Receiver McConville's irst business will be the collection of the debts if the wrecked Metropolitan Bank. All civil laims will be settled before any steps are sken for violation of the banking law. Prosi-ient Means has paid 5125,000 and G. K. Duck-vorth \$50,000 to the bank.

The Custom House War. and engaged council to fight their case, claim-ng previous collectors made an atlowance of two yards on the piece. Collector Magone is determined to exact payment for overy yard.

Committeeman Judd's Proxy. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Pestmaster Judd, who is a member of the Democratic National Com-mittee, will leave for Washington Saturday Or Sunday. In case anything might arise which would make it improper to act he has dele-gated M. W. Fuller as his proxy.

Highway Robbers Arrested. WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 16.—At the request of the Freehold chief of police David and Ro maine Thompson, who have been living here

Land Jumpers Evicted. salt Lang, Utau, Feb. 16.—Mayor Armstrong and force of sixty policemen to-day forcibly evicted the land jumpers at Arsenal Hill, and left a guard to prevent their return. The police are in possession all along the line.

Squire and Flynn to Be Tried Together. New York, Feb. 16.—The motion of Squire and Flynn for separate trials was deuled to-

THE STRIKE ON THE READING

CONTINUATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

General Manager Whiting Gives His Testimony and Entivens It With Some Sententieus Sentiments About Organized Labor and Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 .- The congress ional investigation into the Reading strike continued this morning, General Manager Whiting, of the Coal and Iron Company, being the first witness. He said the pro-duction in the anthracite region for 1886 was 39,764,660 tons, and in 1887 34,000,000 tons. The Schuylkill region output decreased gradually from 10,240,000 in 1883 to 9,500,000 in 1887. He estimated that 800 to 1,000 tons of coal were gotten from a square acre a foot thick. He said the wagons of the Reading company were of various sizes but uniform in measurement, and no complaint of unfair dealing had come from this source. His company operated forty-live collieries, of which eleven were leased. The output of leased colleries in 1887 was 1,169,000 tons, and of the company's collieries were those owned by the company. He had nothing to do with the selling of the coal and knew nothing of it after it had left the mines. Of his own knowledge he did not know that there had been a gradual increase in the price of coal since September. Outside of some coal and know the company owned no property outside its coal territory, and did not own the boats by which the coal was shipped to tidewater, they being the property of the railroad company. All he knew about John H. Jones was that he was a statistician who compiled figures for the coal trade. He then went into a very exhaustive history of the strike from its inception, but made no statements other than those which have already been printed relative to the demand for an 8 per cent. advance and its refusal by the company, whereupon the miners struck. On cross-examination he said that of the C1,000 employes all but 2,000 wentout. There were 3,000 boys employed. The pay roll of the company was \$800,000 per month. He said to become tells that the supply of coal might be checked. At the Reading colleries when the supply exceeds the demand the mines are closed. There was at present no combination to restrict the output of which all the operators of the anthractic region were members. Under the authractic region were members. Under the country of the anthractic region were members. Under the country of the anthractic region were members. 1,000 tons of coal were gotten from a square acre a foot thick. He said the wagons of had been an allotment system to restrict the output of which all the operators of the anthracite region were members. Under the system the Reading's share was 18 to 20 anthracite region were members. Under the system the Reading's share was 18 to 20 per cent. He knew nothing of the system by which the miners leased their houses, but he was certain there had been no evictions of the Reading company on account of breach of any lease held by the company. He said the coal demand is increasing each year, but did not think an increased output created an increased demand. He professed ignorance of the financial management of the company, and could not give the value of the collieries operated. He did not object to labor organizations, but such fabor was right in organizations, at such fabor was right in organizing a strike to protect itself. A strike he delued as "a refusal of fine to work," He had never known of a lockout in the mining region, and said there had been no strike until the present one since the adoption of the silding scale. No attempt had been made to fill the places of the strikers, because the company desired and expected to have the old men return at the former scale, relying on their necessities to force them to make application. The necessity which makes us all work.

In reverting to the allotment question he

was starvation, the necessity which makes us all work.

In reverting to the allotment question he said the consumer was not considered, but Chairman Tillman, interrupting, said:

"Well, you did not consider the consumer. Of course not, but we do, and we propose, if we can, to pass a law that will protect the consumer whom you don't consider. It is the consumer whom we represent, and we propose to see to that." He admitted that all the Schuylkill region mines except the Reading were paying the eight per cent. advance, and also said that if the Reading colleries were to open, the price of coal

collieries were to open, the price of coal would drop\$1 per ton and the miners would be forced to reduce wages. He could not be forced to reduce wages. He could not explain why the price of coal was higher this year although the output was greater than that of last year. General Manager McLeod was next ex-arained, and substantially reviewed the

General Manager Mei.cod was next examined, and substantially reviewed the testimony given by President Corbin regarding the railroad strike. The strike did not practically interrupt the business of the railroad. He gave considerable immaterial testimony as to the burdens imposed on the reilroad company and the cost of the same. His evidence relative to the miners' strike was practically the same as that given previously, he insisting that the company had paid more than the S per cent. advance previous to the order to reduce wages.

President W. B. Keim was called, but to most of the questions propounded professed ignorance. He refused to say what salaries the officials were paid. This failure to get at such information as was sought nettled Chairman Tillman, and he proceeded to propound a long question to Mr. Keim to whow how n substance thus: He wanted to know how it was that the Reading Coal and Iron Com-pany, with its long list of fat and well-paid officers from \$12,000 up and down, paid officers from \$12,000 up and down, with its debt of \$40,000,000 or more, and the railroad company with its debt of over \$100,000,000 and its fat and well paid officers, with obligations to ment, interest coming due, and just out of the hands of a receiver, can afford to allow its mines to stand idie, and submit to a loss of half its income and more, while the public is compelled to pay \$6.50 to \$7.50 a ton for coal, when it should be \$3 less by your own showing. The witness was silent, and Mr. Tillman continued, "Where do you expect to get your money to pay your interest on your bonds? Where do you expect to get your money to keep you out of on your bonds? Where do you expect to get your money to keep you out of bankruptcy again? It seems to me that you are robbing the stockholders of your company and robbing the public to pay fat salaries to a set of officers who appear not to know anything about the companies they are supposed to serve at all. The miners may starve, the public may pay two prices for their coal, but the officers are paid big salaries to know notbing or very little so far as this committee can find out. Now I would like the witness to answer how such a state of things can exist. There is said to be honor among thieves, How far this applied to the case of these officers I don't know."

To this avalanche of interrogatories Mr.

of these cincers I don't know."

To this avalanche of interrogatories Mr.
Kelm made no reply until, after a pause,
Judge Baker said, "Perhaps the question

Judge Baker said, "Perhaps the question is not explicit enough?"

"Ob, yes," said the witness, "it is very explicit, and I understand It," but went no further. He was then asked how the company expected, with the loss of half its business, to pay its bond interest and keep out of the hands of a receiver. Hs said that that had been provided for by the reorganization scheme, and that there was plenty of money and no fear of a receiver again.

again.
"But how?" asked Chairman Tillman.
"Where does, this money come from?"
Mr. Keim explained partially that the
stockholders had within the past year paid

stockholders had within the past year paid in assessment \$13,000,000, and there was some of that left.

"But," pressed the chairman, "that won't do; where do you get the balance? The interest must be enormous, and you are now compelling the public to pay hig piless, getting no freights yourselves, and stavying your miners. How about making both ends meet!"

"We expect larger general business. We have money and don't expect this strike to continue. The floating debt has been paid by the reorganization, and by agreement and readjustment the bondholders have agreed to wait for their interest until it is earned."

The chairman, Then I wish you would give us people down south the chance to

give us people down south the chance to borrow money on those terms, and pay the interest when we get it and the principal

UNITED STATES THE GAINER.

when it suits us. That must be one of the devices of the railroad wreckers, but I think these days there are more railroad wreckers than railroad builders.
The witness. Our fixed charges have been reduced to \$17,000,000, and we can earn that this year. The floating debt has been paid, and we have a sizets on hand.
This practically closed the examination for the day.

SEEMS EMPHATIC ENOUGH. George W. Childs Would Decline the

Presidency If Elected. PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The Public Ledger of Friday will say editorially as fol-

It ought not to be necessary for Mr. Ge rge W. Childs, or for the Public Leages, to say an other word concerning the connection of als name with a nomination for the presidency, yet it appears to be indispensable. It is emparate the content of the presidency, yet it appears to be indispensable. It is emparate the colling of the reliable denial, and then be oblined to reiterate lock with emphasis. The Realing which prompts such use of his name is too generous; the expressions of good will show too kindly a disposition on the part of those who make them, to get for answer a curt and pre-emptory "no." Yet it is incumbent upon him that he shall say what is equally decisive, viz. That, under no circumstances, can he or will be permit the use of his name as a nominee for the presidency or for any other political office.

The reason which makes his additional reliable in the Baltimore insertion of yesterday, a journal that stands among the foremost in the country in character and influence. Referring to Mr. Childs's repeated objections to being twought forward as a candidate or being considered for nomination in any way, the insertion says: "We can sate, however, from the very best authority, that his mind has undergone a change, and that, should a cordial tender of the nomination be made, he would not decline it. When this faer is well known the present inovened. In Penneylvania in his layor will quickly multiply its enthistanu."

It is necessary to say, corriconally but decisively, that the insertions is wholly misinformed. Mr. Childs has not changed his mind in the least degree and it is not possible that he will change his mind in that regard. As to declining and refusing to be a candidate for President his mind is firm and unalterable. It is awkward to decline what is not authoritatively offered, but so far as it is in contemplation by any persons, few or many, organized or unorganized, to put Mr. Childs in nomination for grant decision by any persons, few or many, organized or unorganized, to put Mr. Childs in n

COMING TO WASHINGTON.

A Delegation of Philadelphians to Appear Before the Rivers and Harbors

Committee. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 .- A delegation of prominent gentlemen, representing the municipality, the board of trade, chamber of commerce, maritime exchange, and the reliroad interests, will leave in a special train to-morrow for Washington to appear before the House committee on rivers and harbors to urge the removal of the islands and other obstructions from the Delaware

and other obstructions from the Delaware river.

The gentlemen composing the delegation are Mayor Filler, Frederick Fraley, president of the Board of Trade; President Gates of the select and President Lawrence of the common council; George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; George DeB. Kelm, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; Wm. R Tucker, secretary of the harbor commission; Wm. V. Mc-Kean, of the Public Patter: Joel Cook, of the Vessel Owners and Captains' Association and the board of port wardens; James A. Freeman, chairman of the city council's committee on commerce and navigation; A. Freeman, chairman of the city council's committee on commerce and navigation; John Price Weatherill, chairman of Board of Trade's committee; H. K. litachman, president of the Commercial Exchange; George Cotton, president of the board of port wardens; Wm. Brockie, president, and E. R. Sharswood, secretary of the Maritime Exchange, and Fred W. Taylor, of the Philadelphia Elevator Company. They will be accompanied by a committee of the Camden city councils.

WHY BLAINE WITHDREW.

New York, and Did Not Want to Be Defented. Chicago, Feb. 16 - Ex Senator Stephen I

W. Dorsey, of New Mexico, generally recognized as one of Mr. Blaine's confidential friends, was in the city to-day. He was asked what he thought of Josaying so. After that letter it would be impossible for him to be nominated. The letter released many friends from their obligations to him, and they would not support him for the nomination. There was no one on the National Committee who knew that the National Committee who knew that the letter was coming except Elkins. There are a good many who are saying they expected it. Blaine had certainly not intended to decline the nomination when he wrote the Paris letter. He made up his mind afterward, and made a final resolution. He withdrew because there was an evident opposition to his nomination, and his election if nominated is doubtful. I believe the real reason he withdrew was because he did not think he could carry New York, and rather than run again and be defeated he chose to decline at a time when he could do so with credit to himself and he could do so with credit to bimself and

A BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Gang of Texas Desperadoes Loot

Bank in Daylight. Cisco, Trxas, Feb. 16.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon three persons cutered business with Cashier Leveaux. Three others subsequently appeared and took charge of the bank officials, locking them in a yard at the rear of the bank. One of in a yard at the rear of the bank. One of the gang collected the funds of the bank, \$0,000 in amount, and the cashier being too slow they pounded him frightfully. Then they got in a wagon, and, driving furiously through the streets, fired volley after vol-ley from their revolvers and exultingly dis-played their booty.

AN INSURANCE FRAUD CAUGHT A Minnesota Convict Wanted for a

Chicago Fraud. STILLWATER, MINN., Feb. 16.-A convict known as Dr. Aug. Fowsky has been recognized as John A. G. Fawtoski, who disap nized as John A. G. Fawtoski, who disappeared from Chicago six years ago, after having taken life policies amounting to \$5,500. He left a note saying he was about to drown himself, and his wife recovered from the insurance companies. He married in this state, and was sent to the penitentiary because his account wife would not aid him in defrauding insurance companies. He will be taken to Chicago.

EJECTING THE SETTLERS. Colored Troops Evict More of the Ok-

lahoma Boomers. WICHITA, KAN . Feb. 16 .- A company of colored troops has prosecuted ejectments from Oklahoma and handled the settlers in from Oxinations and handled the settlers in a rough manner. The prisoners were taken to Fort Reno, and some turned loose, while others were held for trial. The Oxinations leaders say no attempt at foreible re entry will be made, but those in command have called for re-enforcements. Two companies of regulars have passed through here for Fort Reno.

A Knitting Mill Burned. Pour Jacuson, N. Y., Feb 16.—Rowe's knit-ting mill was destroyed by fire last evening.

West Virginia's Republican Convention. WHERLING, W. VA., Feb. 16 .- The Republi can state convention to elect delegates to the national convention will meet at Fairmount May 15. Fisheries Treaty,

TORONTO, Feb. 16 .- The Mail, commenting on the fisheries treaty, says: "It is evi dent that the Washington government be. Heves that it has done a good stroke of They Suffer Great Disadvantage in the Application of the School Fund-Favoring the Blatt Bill-Traveling business. It would appear that the Canadian contention respecting the headland or bay question has been given up. In return for the concession of commercial privileges and of the use of her harbors and railroads to American fishermen. Canada has obtained no sort of equivalent. There is not a word in the new treaty about reciprocity trade or even about free tash. It is obvious that a serious blow has been struck at the welfare of the maritime provinces. As a matter of factit was forcerdained that the dominion should suffer. Mr. Chamberlain told us in so many words that he had come to America to terminate the fishery dispute somehow, and the English journals frankly stated that England could not afford to quarrel with her best foreign customer for the sake of our fish. It has been the fate of Canada from the beginning to suffer for imperial laterests, but in this instance the cup presented to our lips appears to be an unusually bitter one."

OTAWA, Feb. 16.—Mr. Foster, minister of marine and fisheries, says that the reports sent from Washington regarding the settlement of the fishery question are specimens of lad guessword. Many of the conclusions given as those arrived at are, it suppears, incorrect. The treaty has been signed by the commissioners.

Mr. Foster does not speak warmly of Canada's luck. He says the sentlement reached will, if indersed by the Senate, promote better relations between the two countries.

What SECHETARY BAYAMD SAYS. contention respecting the headland or bay As usual the chorus of little tots filed in and warbled sweetly their roundelays. The

countries.

WHAT SECRETARY BAVARD SAYS.

The lisheries treaty, which was signed on Wednesday evening, was the subject of much speculation and discussion at the capitol yesterday. While declining to give any specific information as to its provisions, Secretary Bayard last night said that for many years the great contention among American fishermen had been for a fair and inst construction of the treaty of 1818, and that the present treaty had been framed by the American negotiators with a view to meet the needs and necessities of our fishermen, and he believed that if the treaty is partied that end will have been accomplished.

From a trustworthy source it is learned that to our fishermen are secured all the commercial privileges for which they have WHAT APPRECIANT DEVENDS NAVE

that to our dishrence are secured all the commercial privileges for which they have been contending, with the exception of the been contending, with the exception of the right to purchase but in Canadian waters, which is expressly withheld. Their right to enter Canadian ports for fuel, water, and repairs is conceded. Certain bays, which are specified, are to remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of Canadia. There is nothing in the provisions of the treaty, it is said, which necessitates the removal of the duty on Canadian fish, or in any way changes our tariff system. In its important fratures the treaty, it is stated, is favorable to the United States, and while new and valuable privileges have been acquired this has been done without any costly sacrifice on our part.

quired this has been done without any costly sacrifice on our part.

Secretary Bayard stated last night that published reports purporting to give the essential features of the treaty were unauthorized and wholly wrong.

The American negotiators left for their homes yesterday. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chamberlain will remain in Washington a few days longer. The latter expects to sail for England in about a week.

THAT GIFT FOR CHICAGO. Consul General Claussenius Doubts the

Truth of the Story. CHIRALO, Feb. 16. - A dispatch from Chiralo, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from View in the morning papers states that Mr. Lawton, the United States minister there, has secepted from Harry Farber, a rich American and a relative of President Cleveland, who is studying law at the Vienna University, the offer of \$1,000,000 to the American government, with which to endow a university at Chiesco or the Vienna model. Consoil Generous or the Vienna model. with which to endow a university at Chl-cago on the Vienna model. Consul Gen-eral Charachias said to a reporter to day: "I do not believe the story in the first place. I don't know any Harry Parler, but i do know a Dr. Ferber, who is wears. I though not a millipulity and not at all likely to give the univer for such purposes. Fur thermore, he is not a relative of President Cleveland. He is therman born. I doubt even the gift of \$1.000.000 - that's 2.00, 000 guiden—would be sufficient to phace a university on its feet nore."

AID TO MERCHANT MARINE. A Bill Recommended by the New York

Chamber of Commerce. NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- The chamber of commerce to day adopted a report recom-mending a bill for Congress providing that mending a bill for Congress providing that any vessel built and owned in the United States and ergaged in the foreign trade shall receive from the national treasury 30 cents per ton for every 1,000 miles traveled, and after ten years the rate to be 37 cents; that all United States mails for foreign countries be carried in American ships, and that the government pay a just compensation, and recommends the building of a strong navy and improvement of harbors.

A Somnambulist Frozen to Death. CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Taulbee, from the House committee on claims, reported adversely on the bill granting compensation to the juvors who condemned the buildings on the site of the congressional

Separate Farwell presented petitions yester day from denisens of Scutta Washington, protesting against the removal of railroad track to K street. The memorials were referred to the District committee.

The House District appropriations subcom-mittee met yesterday and aimest concluded the preliminary survey of estimates. The three District commissioners were in confer-ence with the committee.

Senator Stanford has reported favorably on the bill to purchase the Ferguson property, in this city, for the use of the signal service bu-ream. The sum of \$15,000 is appropriated for the purchase and the necessary reliting. Senator Spooner introduced a bill yesterday authorize the extension of Sixteenth street to authorize the extension of Sixteenth street from Boundary to the Coumbla road, and to widen it to 110 feet. The sum of 3125,000 is ap-propriated to pay domings and \$40,000 is ap-propriated to pay for grading, laying side-walks, &c., one-half of each sum to be paid by the District.

Bichmend, Ind.

In his supplementary report, daied Feb. I. I. Ses and transmitted to Canarcas yesterday, Mr. J. I. Smithmeyer, architect of the congressions illustrated by the Indian properties has revious statements as to the inferior quality of the ements submitted, and says recent texts have insified his rejection of them. He says "I am aware that hash criticisms are being mode if consequence of the delay in prosecuting the work, delays resulting from a rejection of materials had covering up to the resultance of the delay in prosecuting the offices had either in the submitted of the see illustrates. I submit, however, that had such inferior materials because equal to dicism would have been much more set darthe same time just. The condition e Chicago bostolice and United States to use and of the state capitol at Albany, are striking illustrations upon this po-

NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION

THE PLEA FROM THE COLORED PEOPLE OF MANY STATES.

Thousands of Miles to Indorse It. partment of superintendence met in Frank-lin School Hall for their last day's session.

opening prayer was offered by Rev. Richard Edwards, of Illinois. Messrs, Young, of Nevada: Sheldon, of Massachusetts; Draper, of New York: Al-len, of Illnois, and Newell, of Maryland, were then appointed a committee to report

on the proposed national normal school.

President Dougherty introduced Dr. Chas. W. Ellot, president of Harvard College, who at once proceeded to his theme, "Suggestions on keeping down the average age of graduation from public, primary, grammar, and high schools, respectively, and on shortening the period from the beginning of the primary to the end of the high school course."

He spoke of the gradual increase in the He spoke of the gradual increase in the average age of applicants for admission to colleges, and now the average age of admission to Harvard was 18 years and 10 months. The average age of graduates was 28 years. As three or four years were necessary for professional preparation parents found that their sons were not prepared to earn their own living until 27 or 28 years old. The preparatory course should be abreviated so that at least a year could be saved. This could be done without decreasing the value of the college degree.

Dr. Eliot compared the French schools with those of this country. The French boy commenced the study of a foreign language and bistory at the age of 8 years, giving less time to mathematics than the American boy does, at the same time making better headway, all branches considered, at the age of 18, than the American boy at 19. What was now needed was a plan that would advance children further

ing better beauway, all bramenes consistency, at the age of 18, than the American boy at 19. What was now needed was a plan that would advance children further in a lesser period of years. The patter was discussed by Dr. McAllister, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Wm. T. Harris, president of the Concord School of Philosophy.

After a recess for lunch. Col. N. H. R. Dawson, United States commissioner on education, read an interesting paper on Alaska.

The afternoon session, at 1:30 p. m., was held in the High School Hall. Superintendents John E. Bradley, of Minneapolis, and A. E. Winship, of Boston, read papers on "The superintendent and teacher," which were discussed by Superintendents John E. Cary, of Richmond, Va.: George Luckey, of Pittsburg: John W. Bloss, of Topeks: W. R. Baker, of Savannah, and A. C. Goodwin, of Owensboro, Ky.

Luckey, of Pittsburg: John W. Bloss, of Topeks: W. R. Baker, of Savannah, and A. C. Goodwin, of Owensboro, Ky.

The evening session was not largely attended, owing, no doubt, to a prevailing notion that the meeting would be held at the high school hall. Supt. J. B. Lovett of Huntsville, read a paper on "National Aid to Education." He said:

The large colored population in many of the states presents a strong plea for federal aid to education. In fitteen states and the District of Columbia, according to the census repert of 1880, there are 1.857.472 colored children within the public school age.

While in many of these states the public school terms for each race do not exceed three months in the year, and while there is no discrimination between the school population of the two races, so far as the application of the rehool fund is concerned, the colored people suffer the great disadvantage of not being able to supplement their portion of the school fund, thus enabling them to secure the best possible instruction and longer school terms. The educational advantages of these people, therefore, of necessity, are circumseribed by the meager sums apportanced to them from the public school funds.

I am of the opinion that the granting of federal aid to education as almost that the granting of federal aid to education as a proposed in the measure known as the Barr bill, world prove to be a great economic measure to the general gevernment, the final and aggregate results of which would be millions of our ignorant yearth target and trained into useful and in length and trained into useful and in the line and the popular had trained into useful and in the line and the popular had trained into useful and in the line and the popular of our givenent yearth target and trained into useful and in the line and the popular of the first proposed to the measure to the general gevernment of the first proposed to the order of the capital of the capital and trained into useful and in the line and the capital and trained into useful a

your taught and trained into useful and in the init of eight etc.; the in great value of which, is the whole country, would be explain proposed to be invested. This object of the explain proposed to be invested. This object is the control of the explain proposed to the vested. This object is the end of the difference of the explaint of the explaint and ignorant suffrage, and composed increase. I am only expend the explaint of the capital find a property of the explaint of the capital find a property of the explaint of the explaint is the end of the explaint of the explaint is to be driven from our land. For, although the source of these troubles may be traceable to a few well informed against, the dainerous sentiments promulgated by them and a following the explaint only in the minute of the integrat, who are first in the deepest prefixed and obstruct concerning the nature of our free inclinations.

I view the measure in question as being a great mational movement for the educations.

I view the measure to question as being a great national novement for the educational advancement of the educational advancement of the whole country. The broad and generous revolutions of the bill, its vidal connection with the future of the American Union, and the fact that it is supported by those who are among the ablest statesmen of the great pointlesh parties, show that its conception was non-partison, that its advocacy is free from party considerations.

I do not believe, as has been suggested by some of the opponents of this measure, that federal aid to education will have any sort of tendency to coope our elucating communities

his great emergency."

Mr. A. P. Marbie, of Massachusetts, in its ussing the paper, declared himself opposed to the idea of federal aid for the rebools. He was followed by Prof. Alexander Hogw, of Fort Worth, Texas, who havored the Blair bill. The professor said that be had come two thousand miles to speak in favor of this measure, and would have his say.

Wr. Evans, superintendent of the city schools of Augusta, Ga., closed the remarks with a vigorous address in behalf of na-licinal all for the schools. The session then adjourned sine dic.

the Commissioners' Last Call on the President.
By strangement made yesterday afternoon, it charles Tupper and Hon, J. S. D. Thomp-

mpulsory pilotago for coastwise vessels was

ssed by the house to-day. Prompt action is jected from the senate. West margarith, Ma., Peb. 16. The generator of E. S. Roberts at Medford statio

Iowa's Republican Convention. DES Mounts. Iowa, Feb. 16.—The Republican tate convention and the convention to elect legates to the national convention will be in here March 21. Indiana Republican Convention.

Indianarous, Feb. 16.—The Republican tate convention to elect delegates to the farcage convention will be held here Apr. 25.

collection of autographs and manuscripts of the late Ben: Perley Poors continued today. Following are some of the prices re-alized: Robert Fulton, \$17: Sir Elmund day. Following are some of the prices realized: Robert Fulton, \$17: Sir Edmund Andros, \$6: Thomas Lord Culpepper, \$5.25: John Endicott, \$10: Gov. Thomas Hinckley, of Flymouth, \$6:35: John Campbell, governer of Virginia, \$4: William Penn, \$36: William H. Seward, 25 cents; Geo. Grote, historian, \$10: 50: Hamilbai Hamlin, 50 cents; Five suntograph lettiers of Hawilborne brought, respectively, \$15, \$12, \$13, \$15, \$15, and \$12. A letter of Henry III. of France, brought \$2.25, and one of Victor Hugo \$4. An original printed copy of the Declaration of Independence, Jasued to be read in the churches on July 17, 1775, brought \$31. A newscaper of the day, containing the declaration, brought \$19. A document signed by B. Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, commissioners, sold for \$24, and a document signed by Stephen Hopkins, signer of the Declaration of Independence, brought \$19. A letter of Jefferson relative to laying out the city of Washington sold for \$5. each; two from Gen. Robert E. Lee for \$34 and \$35, and one from Capt. Henry Wirz, the Audersonville prison keeper, for \$34: Charles Dickens, \$10.50: Distacil, \$11: John Hamooch, \$2.30: Gov. Gage, \$2.75. Roger Sherman, \$4.50: About one-third of the collection has been disposed of.

MAJ. POORE'S COLLECTION.

Prices Realized at the Sale of Valu-

able Autography.

BOSTON, Feb. 10,-The auction sale of the

AMERICAN SHIPPING LEAGUE.

The New Orleans Convention Appeals for Cougressional Aid.

New OHLEANS, Feb. 16 -There were 150 delegates represent at the American Shipping and Industrial League this morning, at which J. B. Dymond, a sugar planter, was elected temporary chairman. An address of welcome was delivered by llon. B. F. Jonas, who spoke of the unavailing effort to obtain subsidies from Congress while other nations were steadily building ships. He advised the people to go to work and see what could be done by their energies. Ex-Gov. Stannard, of Missouri, was chosen permanent chairman, who complimented the people of New Orleans on their enterprise, and approved the suggestions of Mr. Jonas. He believed government sid was essential to assist an infant enterprise and put it on its feet, and counseled the people of the south to invite immigration. Charles S. Hill, of Washington, was elected temporary secretary. A resolution to the New York chamber of commerce asking for united action in reviving American shipping and an appeal to the whole country whereby the products of American labor may be transported in American ships were sent.

Letters and telegrams of regret were read from Senater Dolph and others.

W. W. Bates, of Buffalo, read a paper on "Ship building as a great national facultry," and key, B. C. Misson made an which J. B. Dymond, a sugar planter, was

W. W. Bates, of Buffalo, read a paper on "Ship building as a great national industry," and liev. B. C. Mason made an address on trade with Liberia and West Africa, urging capitalists to put out their money to obtain the wonderful trade with that country. Ex Congressman Murphy, of lowa, said if he could he would have given \$50,000,000 for fivers and har; bors and \$50,000,000 to build ships. The railroads wanted neither the long haul, nor short haul, but all the baul.

LADIES' LEAP YEAR BALL. The Jewish Maidens Very Attentive to the Gentlemen.

The clite of Washington's Jewish society growded Edel's Hall last night to enjoy the ladies' leap year ball—one of the events of the season. There was novelty apparent in all the arrangements, the ladies calling for the gentlemen and scorting them to seats, selecting partners for them, and acting precisely as the gentlemen would act under ordinary circumstances. One of the gentleman remarked, is a whisper, to the reporter that the ladies always did as they pleased anybow, but they were privileged on such occasions to do so more openly than usual. Miss flexuic adder was mistress of ceremonies, and her arthous didles were performed to the satisfaction of all.

The grand misch commenced at a obclock, and question for the prevent of the satisfaction of all, and then have a was taken at miningle, and they do do not prove was taken at miningle, and they do do not prove was taken at miningle, and they do do not prove was taken at miningle, and they do do. adjes' leap year balt-one of the events of the

THANKS FOR MANLY DEFENSE. Congressman Henderson Secures the Gratitude of a Grand Army Post. The following resolutions have been cived by the Hon, D. B. Honderson, or too

Cities, Stones, Adjutant,

Commissioner Schoonmaker, for the inter-siate commerce commission, yester by deliv-

Miss Bertha D. Lincoln's Musicale. ing, as a beneat to the G. A. R. fair foud, was

Great Sale of Opera Seats

earn; from the line of purchasers of opera miniber of the best seats and boxes were taken for evera hands of the week by lovers of rand opera who are prominent in Washington select. As one time is the day there were no best than time carriages drawn up in front of the National Theater, many well-known ladies gring to the box office to select their own treater here from their brief and highly suc-cessful southern engagement on Similary.

hostos, Feb. 16.—Nam. Spanding & Co-leny that their property, the Revere Sugar Re-may, has been sold.

The Weather.
For the District of Columbia, Maryland, irginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, annual Car conerally from somh to west.

Thermometer readings; 7 a. m., 15.9°; 3 p.

m., 18,0% 10 p. m., 25,0% mean temperature, 25,0% maximum, 33,0% minimum, 13,0% mean relative humidity, 61,02; total precipitation, to inches.

JOHNSON'S DIRTY WORK.

EMPLOYED AT THE CEMETERY AND CAUGHT STEALING A BODY.

Miss Coslin's Body Mysteriously Returned to the Vault-Admissions of the Sexion-The Directors Will Apneal to the Grand Jury.

A reporter for the REPUBLICAN called at the residence of Mr. J. T. C. Costin, colored, 1812 Eleventh street, last night, to inquire if the statement was true that the remains of his daughter had been recovered. Mrs. Costin met the newsman at the door, and invited him into the pleasant parlor, where were seated Mrs. William Wilkes, Miss Annie Costin, Mrs. Malvern, and Miss Clara Malvern. Mrs. Costin, on learning of the visitor's mission, spoke very freely of the visitor's mission, spoke very freely about the matter. She stated that her somin-isw, William Wilkes, lastice of the Garnett school building, visited the cemetery Wednesday afternoon at the instance of Mrs. Costin to see if the body of her daughter was still in the vault. Mr. Wilkes entered the vault with the section, Henry Mource, and the latterdraw forth a coffin, which he said, contained the body of Miss Costin, but when the lid was raised it proved to be the remains of a black woman.

volumn.
"That is not the body, and, besides that, the coffin was shaped differently," said

the collin was susped differency, said Willies.

The sexion then opened all the collins except two small ones, which contained the remains of children, and the body of Miss Costin remained missing. The search was thorough, and Mr. Wilkes was very indigment at not finding the casket and its concept.

epts.
"I will give you until to-morrow to find the body, and if it is not here then I am going to make trouble." said Wilkes.
Monroe then replied in an angry tone: "Johnson has been here and done his dirty work!"

"Johnson has been here and done his dirty work,"
"This merning," continued Mrs. Costin,
"Monroe came to my door. He seemed to
be much unnerved, and he told me that
my daughter's body had been found in the
vault, and that Mr. Wilkes and himself
were too excited yesterday in their warch
for the body to find it. "It is all right,"
said he.

sald be. ""I will see for myself." I replied. My "I will see for myself." I replied. My husband was lil in bed, so my daughter Anna and myself went out there. We found the coffin laying on the floor of the vault, a place it was never in before. When she was first put in the vault the coffin was placed on an elevated platform. We had the lild taken off and saw the body."

"Was there any appearance of the body having been disturbed?" asked the reporter.

maying been disturbed. Ease the reporter.

"No, sir. She lay in the collin just as
she was prepared for it. But I could not
understand how the collin should be placed
where it was, and the spot where it was
first should be occupied with another collin.
I asked for a reason, but could get no
satisfactory reply. I asked him who Johnson was, and he said that he was a man he
had employed to help him about the place. son was, and he said that he was a man he had employed to help him about the place, but discharged him for stealing a body."

At this inneture ex School Trustee John H. Brooks entered the room. He is president of the board of sirectors of the Columbian Harmony Cemetery, and is related to the Coatin family. When a boy Mr. Costin taught him to read and write and cipher, and a strong intimacy had been kept up between him and the family. Hattle was a great favorite of Mr. Brooks, and he looked upon her with the affection of a father. "I come to tell you," said he addressing Mrs. Costin, "that the board met to-day, and determined to investigate the matter, and will not stop until it

the matter, and will not stop until it reaches the grand jury."
"The body has been found?" said the reporter. "Yes: It is to the vault." remarked Mrs.

to go to the cemetery.

Mrs. Costin then told Mr. Brooks what has already been stated.

Mr. Brooks left the house with the re porter and walked a long distance with him. During the conversation that oc-curred Mr. Brooks stated has since the er-citement relied by the adventures of the "ghouls" the trustess of ounds watched by two men. The trustees had some time ago rebuilt the vanit at a great expense. The door was of chilled iron and the on's way that it could be opened would be by the "ghouls" being in or by cutting through the tron door. Tak young lady had been placed in the truly by his order, because he thought it '425' to do so, for fear that it might be taken.' to do so, for fear that it might be taken. The vault was large enough to hold fifty bodies, and some time ago the trustees ordered that the bodies placed there should remain in taome time before being interred. The board has decided to remove Monroe, as his services are not now acceptable. To men now employed watching the place are required to report three times during each night.

"We are going to ferret out Johnson's connection and doings with the cemetry," said Mr. Brooks. "The only body known to us as having been taken was that of a man named Cole, five months after he had been buried. We feel bad over the reports of the desceration of graves of any cemetery, as it is a matter that appeals to the hearts of every one, white or colored. It will get so that us soon as a body is lowered in tas grave friends will sprinkle it with quick lime to be sure that the body will be more outchild the composed so as to outwit the quickly decomposed so as to outwit the ghouls."

Entertainment of the Excelsior Asso-

clatton.
The Junior Excelsion Association will this evening have as their guests at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church on M. between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Morton and Suamer posts, G. A. R., Capitol City Guards, and Buildinfantry. To the members of each will be presented a souvenir medal, Genis, Bathe and Burdette making the presentation spectres. Sours of the field, camp, and margh, will be given, and short speeches ratio by promined typeaches. The association faccomposed of young men who have won pute an envisible reputation for the decause of their citerian ments, said who promines that the one of to-night shall equal, if not except their former citoris. evening have as their guests at the Metropoli-

Barvard Alumni Dinner Harvard Alumai Dinner.
The annual dinner of the Harvard Alumai Association was held at Wormloy's last evening. In George B. Loring presided, and at his right and left sat the housest guests of the occasion, in Eliot, president of Harvard College, and ex-secretary of the Treasury NeCulicol. Short addresses were made by President Unio, Secretary Paircuitd, Sciator Eusis Gov. Boutwell, Hon. Patrick Collins, and Others.

PERSONALITIES.

HENRY Norros, of San Francisco, is at Chamberlain's.

Cot. Jerranson Baynotto, of New Mexico, is visiting Mr. B. H. Warner. The President has approved the joint reson-ion appointing Andrew D. White a member of the board of regents.

M. M. Han, of Dubuque, Iowa, a member of city, stepping at 1825 G street. Nos Now Caswelli, of this city, has pa-

the home of Mrs. Frank Cross, in Baltimore. HERR MUNCH. SCHWARTHENSTEIN has been appointed by the German government an ad-Mn. Hysny Else, jr., of this city, has been elected first vice president of District Grand Lodge, No. 5, B nai B'rith, which has just con-

oded its session in Baltimore. Hos. J. B. Agnew, Tionests, Pa., who is trauently mentioned as the Republican nomi-

are from the twenty-fifth congressional dis-frict of that state, is in the city, and is stop-ping at the St. James Hote.